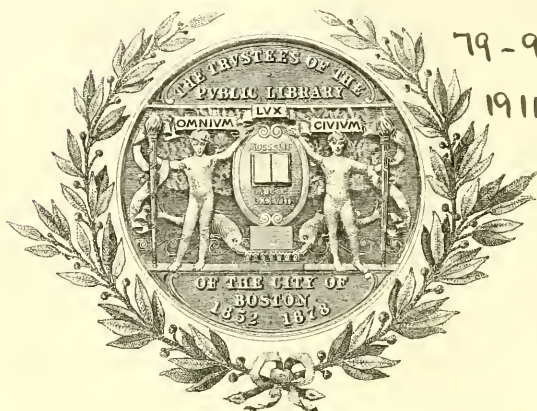


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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

CHARLES F. GETTEMY, Director

LABOR BULLETIN No. 89

QUARTERLY REPORT ON THE
STATE OF EMPLOYMENT

DECEMBER 30, 1911



FEBRUARY, 1912

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MASSACHUSETTS BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Rooms 250-258, State House, Boston

The Bureau is organized into four permanent divisions: 1. The *Labor Division*, engaged in the collection and tabulation of Statistics of Strikes and Lockouts, Prevailing Time-Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Labor Organizations, Employment, and other data relative to the condition of labor in the Commonwealth; 2. The *Manufactures Division*, which collects and tabulates Statistics of Manufactures; 3. The *Municipal Division*, which collects and tabulates Statistics of Municipal Finances; 4. The *Free Employment Offices Division*, embracing the administration of the State Free Employment Offices, of which there are three, located respectively at 8 Kneeland Street, Boston; 24 Bridge Street, Springfield; and 41 North Main Street, Fall River. During the period of taking and compiling the Census a fifth, the *Census Division*, is organized.

The functions of the Bureau and the duties of the Director are summarized in Section 1 of Chapter 371 of the Acts of 1909, entitled "An Act to Provide for a Bureau of Statistics," as follows:

SECTION 1. There shall be a bureau of statistics, the duties of which shall be to collect, assort, arrange, and publish statistical information relative to the commercial, industrial, social, educational, and sanitary condition of the people, the productive industries of the commonwealth, and the financial affairs of the cities and towns; to establish and maintain free employment offices as provided for by chapter four hundred and thirty-five of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and six and amendments thereof; and to take the decennial census of the commonwealth required by the constitution and present the results thereof in such manner as the general court may determine.

PUBLICATIONS.

This Bureau now issues four separate annual reports relating respectively to:

(a) The Statistics of Labor (Pub. Doc. 15).

Containing statistics of strikes and lockouts, wages and hours of labor, labor organizations, etc.

(b) The Statistics of Manufactures (Pub. Doc. 36).

Containing statistics of capital invested, materials used, wages paid, value of product, etc.

(c) The Statistics of Municipal Finances (Pub. Doc. 79).

Containing statistics pertaining to the cost of municipal government in Massachusetts, revenue, maintenance, interest payments, and municipal indebtedness.

(d) The State Free Employment Offices (Pub. Doc. 80).

Containing statistical tables and descriptive matter relative to the work of the offices maintained under the jurisdiction of this Bureau in Boston, Springfield, and Fall River.

Besides these annual publications the Bureau issues from time to time:

(a) The Labor Bulletin.

Containing a large variety of interesting and pertinent matter on the social and industrial condition of the workingman.

(b) The Municipal Bulletin.

Containing matter relating to municipal affairs, especially finances, and intended to promote a sound and efficient administration of city and town government in Massachusetts.

(c) The Decennial Census.

The Decennial Census of the Commonwealth for 1905 is published complete in four volumes. Vol. I. Population and Social Statistics (37 c.); Vol. II. Occupations and The Defective and Delinquent Classes (17 c.); Vol. III. Manufactures and Trade (15 c.); Vol. IV. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Commerce (23 c.).

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

LABOR BULLETIN, No. 89.

FEBRUARY, 1912.

QUARTERLY REPORT ON THE STATE OF EMPLOYMENT, DECEMBER 30,¹ 1911.

This bulletin is devoted to reports for the quarter ending December 30, 1911, relative to (I.) Unemployment in the Organized Industries and (II.) The Labor Supply and Demand at the State Free Employment Offices.

I. Unemployment in the Organized Industries.²

1. General Summary.

The work of collecting statistics of unemployment in the organized industries in Massachusetts was first undertaken by this Bureau at the end of the first quarter in 1908. In this report, therefore, the Bureau is enabled to present comparative statistics for sixteen successive quarters, thus covering the four-year period, 1908-1911 (see Table I on page 2). In addition to this table showing the general results of each quarterly canvass, the Bureau presents further tables containing comparative information in detail for the close of the fourth quarter, 1911 (December 30)¹, for the close of the preceding quarter (September 30), and for the close of the corresponding quarter in 1910 (December 31).

For the quarter ending December 30,

1911, complete returns were received from 905 organizations, or about 70 per cent of all the unions in the Commonwealth, representing an aggregate membership of 125,484, or approximately 67 per cent of the aggregate trade-union membership. Of the entire membership represented by these 905 reports, 12,167 members, or 9.7 per cent, were reported as unemployed.³ This percentage is higher by 4.1 per cent than the corresponding percentage (5.6) for the close of the preceding quarter (September 30, 1911), but is somewhat lower than the percentage (10.2) for December 31, 1910. The percentage unemployed on account of lack of work (6.0) was likewise higher than at the close of the previous quarter (3.7) but lower by 1.3 per cent

¹ Owing to the fact that December 31 fell on Sunday, the date chosen for the returns was December 30.

² There is no source from which information as to the state of employment of *unorganized* workmen can be obtained short of a census, which obviously cannot be taken quarterly.

³ The percentages of unemployment do not in certain cases adequately represent actual conditions for the reason that corrections for "short time" and "overtime" cannot readily be included in the returns on which the percentages are based. Thus, while the returns from an organization may be accurate in showing *no* members actually unemployed on a definite date, there may be, and often are, *some* members working on short time. During a "slack period" employers, as a rule, retain as large a proportion of their employees as possible, preferring to operate their plants for less hours per day or less days per week to laying off a portion of their employees. In order, therefore, that the percentages of unemployment may not be misleading, it has seemed advisable to call special attention in the text to those industries where "overtime" or "short time" is quite prevalent.

than at the close of December, 1910. On comparing the percentages of unemployment for *all causes* on corresponding dates in each of the four years, one observes that the percentage (9.7) for December 30, 1911, is slightly lower than the percentage (10.2) for December 31, 1910, and slightly higher than the percentage (9.4) for December 31, 1909, but *decidedly* lower than the percentage

(13.9) for December 31, 1908, at the close of the period of industrial depression.

In the following comparative statement the data for the close of December in 1908, 1909, 1910, and 1911 are printed in full-face type for the purpose of emphasizing the comparison for these respective dates.

TABLE I. — *Number and Membership of Organizations Reporting at End of Each Quarter since the Collection of Returns was Inaugurated, and Number of Members Unemployed, with Corresponding Percentages.*

QUARTERS ENDING —	NUMBER REPORTING		UNEMPLOYED — ALL CAUSES		UNEMPLOYED OWING TO LACK OF WORK OR MATERIAL	
	Unions	Membership	Members	Percentages	Members	Percentages
March 31, 1908,	256	66,968	11,987	17.9	10,832	16.2
June 30, 1908,	493	72,815	10,490	14.4	9,128	12.5
September 30, 1908,	651	83,969	8,918	10.6	7,349	8.8
December 31, 1908,	770	102,941	14,345	13.9	11,302	11.0
March 31, 1909,	777	105,059	11,997	11.4	9,980	9.5
June 30, 1909,	780	105,944	6,736	6.4	4,913	4.6
September 30, 1909,	797	113,464	5,451	4.8	3,873	3.4
December 31, 1909,	830	107,689	10,084	9.4	5,248	4.9
March 31, 1910,	837	117,082	8,262	7.1	6,186	5.3
June 30, 1910,	841	121,849	8,518	7.0	6,570	5.4
September 30, 1910,	845	118,781	6,624	5.6	4,687	4.0
December 31, 1910,	862	122,621	12,517	10.2	8,938	7.3
March 31, 1911,	889	122,002	12,738	10.4	9,120	7.5
June 30, 1911,	897	135,202	8,927	6.6	5,669	4.2
September 30, 1911,	975	133,540	7,527	5.6	4,904	3.7
December 30, 1911,	905	125,484	12,167	9.7	7,568	6.0
<i>Average for 1908,</i>	—	—	—	14.2	—	12.1
<i>Average for 1909,</i>	—	—	—	8.0	—	5.6
<i>Average for 1910,</i>	—	—	—	7.5	—	5.5
<i>Average for 1911,</i>	—	—	—	8.1	—	5.4

2. Causes of Unemployment.

The principal cause of unemployment on December 30, 1911, as shown in Table II on page 3, was, as usual, *lack of work or material*, 6.0 per cent of the membership of the trade unions which reported to this Bureau at the close of 1911 being unemployed for this reason. The percentage of unemployment for this cause represents more accurately the actual industrial conditions than the percentage of unemployment for *all causes*, and may be considered as the proper index of industrial prosperity or depression. There was less unemployment owing to lack of work at the close of the last quarter than on the corresponding date in 1910. As compared with the percentage unemployed for this cause on September 30, 1911 (3.7), there appears to be an increase of 2.3 per cent, which

corresponds closely with a similar increase representing a difference of 3.3 between the percentages for September 30, 1910, and December 31, 1910. (See Table I.)

The next important cause of unemployment was *disability* (sickness, accident, or old age). The percentages unemployed for this cause remain practically constant from quarter to quarter, and for the three quarters ending December 30, 1911, September 30, 1911, and December 31, 1910, were respectively 1.3, 1.2, and 1.2.

The percentage (1.6) unemployed on account of *unfavorable weather* was considerably higher than the corresponding percentage (0.2) for September 30, 1911, and was slightly higher than the corresponding percentage (1.2) for December

31, 1910. A comparison of the quarterly percentages during the four-year period shows that only during the winter months has there been any considerable idleness on account of unfavorable weather, and even at such times the unemployment was almost wholly confined to the building trades.

The percentage idle on account of strikes or lockouts on December 30, 1911, was 0.1, being less than the percentage (0.3) for September 30, 1911, but identical with the percentage (0.1) for December 31, 1910. Of the 94 members reported idle on account of strike, 43 were in Boston (representing four

unions), 30 were in Springfield, and the remaining 21 represented five other localities. The number unemployed for this cause included not only those unemployed as a result of strikes actually in operation, but also those who were involved in prior strikes and who had not yet secured employment.

The percentage unemployed on account of other causes (vacations, temporary shut-downs for repairs, stock-taking, etc.) was 0.7 on December 30, 1911, as compared with 0.2 on September 30, 1911, and 0.4 on December 31, 1910.

TABLE II. — *Number of Members and Percentage Unemployed: By Causes.*

CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT.	UNEMPLOYED DECEMBER 30, 1911		PERCENTAGES RETURNED AS UN- EMPLOYED —		PERCENTAGE IN- CREASES (+) OR DE- CREASES (—) ON DECEMBER 30, 1911, AS COMPARED WITH —	
	Number	Percent- ages	September 30, 1911	December 31, 1910	September 30, 1911	December 31, 1910
Lack of work or material, . . .	7,568	6.0	3.7	7.3	+2.3	—1.3
Unfavorable weather, . . .	1,997	1.6	0.2	1.2	+1.4	+0.4
Strikes or lockouts, . . .	94	0.1	0.3	0.1	—0.2	0.0
Disability ¹ (sickness, accident, or old age), . . .	1,645	1.3	1.2	1.2	+0.1	+0.1
Other causes, ¹ . . .	863	0.7	0.2	0.4	+0.5	+0.3
Totals, . . .	12,167	9.7	5.6	10.2	+4.1	—0.5

¹ Including vacations, temporary shut-downs for repairs, stock-taking, etc.

3. *Unemployment in the Principal Cities.*

Of the 905 organizations reporting at the end of December, 1911, 616, having a total membership of 102,888 (or 82.0 per cent of the total membership reported), were located in the 17 cities specified in Table III, and 289 unions having a total membership of 22,596 (or 18.0 per cent of the total membership reported) were located in 96 other cities and towns of the State. The percentages of unemployment in Quincy (22.0), Holyoke (19.7), Chelsea (18.6), Pittsfield (18.4), Lawrence (18.1), Fall River (15.0), New Bedford (13.0), Taunton (12.4), and Lowell (12.0), exceeded the corresponding percentage (9.7) for the State as a whole. The high percentages of unemployment in these cities were principally the result of unfavorable

weather conditions affecting employees in the building trades, stone working trades, and municipal service. A large number of members of the unions of granite cutters, granite polishers, quarry workers, and tool sharpeners in Quincy were reported as temporarily unemployed on account of unfavorable weather and consequent lack of work. In Holyoke the unemployment was principally among carpenters, painters, and iron molders, although in that city a large number of tailors and cloth pressers were also reported as idle. In Chelsea unemployment was largely confined to carpenters, painters, iron molders, and municipal employees; in Pittsfield, to bricklayers, carpenters, and painters; in Lawrence, to bricklayers and building

laborers, together with a large number of wool sorters; in Fall River, to bricklayers, carpenters, granite cutters, paving cutters, and weavers, and in this city a considerable number of municipal employees were also reported as idle owing to a reduction in force made necessary by lack of funds. In New Bedford, in addition to bricklayers, carpenters, and painters who were unemployed, there was also a large number of mule spinners, municipal employees, and flint glass workers. In Lowell those unemployed were principally bricklayers, building laborers, iron molders, and carpenters. In the eight other cities specified the percentages of unemployment were less than for the State as a whole, Haverhill showing the smallest percentage unemployed, namely, 3.1, followed by Brockton (4.3), Lynn (4.5), Salem (4.5), Fitchburg

(5.7), Springfield (7.5), Boston (8.1), and Worcester (9.4).

As compared with the percentages unemployed on September 30, 1911, the percentages on December 30, 1911, were higher in all of the cities with the exception of Fall River and Lynn and the principal increases were in Quincy, Holyoke, Pittsfield, Taunton, and Lawrence. A comparison by quarters of the percentages idle in the cities enumerated in the following table shows that as compared with the respective percentages of unemployment on December 31, 1910, there was an appreciable increase in each of the following cities: Quincy, Chelsea, Lawrence, Fall River, Fitchburg, Worcester, and Springfield, while there were more or less marked decreases in Lowell, New Bedford, Lynn, Holyoke, Salem, and Boston.

TABLE III. — *Number of Members and Percentages Unemployed: By Localities.*

LOCALITIES.	DECEMBER 30, 1911				PERCENTAGES RETURNED AS UN- EMPLOYED —		PERCENTAGE IN- CREASES (+) OR DE- CREASES (—) ON DECEMBER 30, 1911, AS COMPARED WITH —	
	NUMBER RE- PORTING		UNEMPLOYED					
	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Percent- ages	Septem- ber 30, 1911	Decem- ber 31, 1910	September 30, 1911	December 31, 1910
The State.	905	125,484	12,167	9.7	5.6	10.2	+4.1	—0.5
Boston,	155	37,122	3,001	8.1	5.0	9.9	+3.1	—1.8
Brockton,	33	7,993	343	4.3	4.1	4.2	+0.2	+0.1
Chelsea,	8	1,228	229	18.6	—1	12.2	—1	+6.4
Fall River,	36	5,410	814	15.0	16.3	11.2	—1.3	+3.8
Fitchburg,	24	1,553	89	5.7	1.4	2.3	+4.3	+3.4
Haverhill,	22	3,706	116	3.1	2.4	3.0	+0.7	+0.1
Holyoke,	33	2,569	507	19.7	2.1	22.4	+17.6	—2.7
Lawrence,	24	2,555	462	18.1	10.0	14.1	+8.1	+4.0
Lowell,	26	2,380	286	12.0	7.5	20.0	+4.5	—8.0
Lynn,	51	11,211	499	4.5	4.9	8.1	—0.4	—3.6
New Bedford,	32	8,204	1,067	13.0	10.1	20.2	+2.9	—7.2
Pittsfield,	13	1,074	198	18.4	2.7	—1	+15.7	—1
Quincy,	19	2,374	522	22.0	2.8	12.1	+19.2	+9.9
Salem,	19	2,343	106	4.5	2.0	6.4	+2.5	—1.0
Springfield,	58	6,752	504	7.5	4.2	6.5	+3.3	+1.0
Taunton,	19	1,297	161	12.4	1.6	—1	+10.8	—1
Worcester,	44	5,117	481	9.4	4.8	6.0	+4.6	+3.4
Other cities and towns, .	289	22,596	2,782	12.3	5.8	12.5	—2	—2

¹ Returns for one quarter were not sufficiently large to justify their use for comparative purposes.

² Omitted, not being strictly comparable with the percentage for the group similarly designated December 30, 1911.

4. Unemployment in the Principal Industries.

The statistics of unemployment on December 30, 1911, September 30, 1911, and December 31, 1910, are shown comparatively by industries and groups of trades in Table V on page 7.

In the *building trades*, which com-

prised 18.0 per cent of the membership of the 905 trade unions which reported on December 30, 1911, the percentage of unemployment was 20.9 as compared with 5.0 on September 30, 1911, and with 18.0 on December 31, 1910, showing

in this branch of industry a very large increase over the percentage for the close of the preceding quarter, and a somewhat higher percentage than that for December 31, 1910. Unfavorable weather is responsible for the high percentage of unemployment observed in the building trades at the close of each year. In certain occupations included in this group of trades unusually high percentages of organized workingmen were reported as unemployed. Thus 39.4 per cent of the bricklayers, masons, and plasterers; 31.0 per cent of the painters, decorators, and paperhangers; and 15.9 per cent of the carpenters were reported as unemployed.

In *boot and shoe manufacturing*, comprising 19.0 per cent of the total membership reported, the percentage of unemployment was 2.3 on December 30, 1911, as compared with 4.5 on September 30, 1911, and 5.0 on December 31, 1910. In no one of the boot and shoe centers was there any large number of organized boot and shoe workers reported as unemployed.

In *transportation* (comprising 21.0 per cent of the membership reported) the percentages idle for the three quarters were respectively 3.0, 2.4, and 4.0. In railroad transportation, which included nearly two-thirds of the employees reported under this industry, the percentages were respectively 2.6, 2.1, and 2.3. In teaming the percentage unemployed on December 30, 1911, was only 1.7, being nearly identical with the percentage 1.6 for September 30, 1911, but decidedly lower than the percentage (8.5) for December 31, 1910.

In the *textile industry* conditions were rather more favorable than on September 30, 1911, the percentage unemployed on December 30 being 7.5 as compared with 11.9 on September 30, 1911. There was also a less percentage unemployed than on December 31, 1910, when the percentage was 8.6. Reports from the several textile centers indicated that textile mills rather generally had resumed full-time employment, although in Adams

the members of one organization of weavers were reported as working only four days a week and in Holyoke about one-half of the members of one organization were likewise reported as working only four days a week. The only reports which indicated any large degree of unemployment were those for mule spinners and loomfixers in New Bedford, wool sorters in Holyoke, and weavers in Fall River and Ludlow.

In *iron and steel manufacturing* the percentage unemployed on December 30, 1911, was 12.6, indicating a less favorable state of employment in this industry than on September 30, 1911, when the percentage was 7.5, but a rather more favorable state than on December 31, 1910, when the percentage unemployed was 14.3. At the close of the last quarter comparatively large numbers of molders in Boston, Chelsea, Holyoke, Lowell, Wakefield, Watertown, and Worcester, and boilermakers in Springfield, metal polishers in Taunton, and foundry employees in Boston were reported as unemployed. With reference to short time it was reported by one organization of molders in Worcester that in all of the shops except two the members were working only five days a week, and by one organization of boilermakers in Boston that the members were working on short time to the extent of one hour less each day.

For *garment workers* the percentage of unemployment (22.5) on December 30, 1911, was considerably higher than the percentage (11.5) for September 30, 1911, but was decidedly lower than on December 31, 1910, when the percentage was 36.3. Nearly all of the garment workers reported as unemployed were members of Boston or Holyoke organizations.

In *printing and publishing* a slight decrease in the percentage unemployed is to be noted, the percentage for December 30 having been 6.6 as compared with 7.6 for September 30, 1911, but the state of employment in this branch of work was not so favorable as on December 31,

1910, when the percentage was only 3.2. Table IV, following, presents, by occupations, the returns received at the end of December, 1911, with percentage comparisons for September 30, 1911, and December 31, 1910. Proper caution should be used in drawing conclusions with reference to occupations represented by only a small membership reporting.

TABLE IV. — *Number of Members and Percentage Unemployed: By Occupations.*

OCCUPATIONS.	DECEMBER 30, 1911				PERCENTAGES REPORTED AS UNEMPLOYED ON —	
	NUMBER REPORTING		UNEMPLOYED		September 30, 1911	December 31, 1910
	Unions.	Membership	Members	Percentages		
All Occupations.	905	125,484	12,167	9.7	5.6	10.2
Bakers,	10	415	25	6.0	6.3	6.9
Barbers,	27	2,011	44	2.2	2.5	3.3
Bartenders,	20	1,757	106	6.0	4.1	3.6
Blacksmiths and horseshoers,	9	389	12	3.1	2.0	7.0
Boilermakers and helpers,	9	393	37	9.4	13.3	9.7
Bookbinders,	1	220	10	4.5	2.8	4.2
Boot and shoe workers (mixed),	21	5,859	62	1.1	4.8	2.4
Boot and shoe workers (n. e. s.),	14	4,447	111	2.5	4.8	7.9
Bottlers and drivers,	5	1,055	205	19.4	14.6	33.3
Brewery workers,	10	1,527	155	10.2	7.8	4.0
Bricklayers, masons, and plasterers,	41	3,804	1,500	39.4	7.8	31.6
Carworkers and inspectors,	9	659	12	1.8	0.7	0.5
Carpenters,	107	11,817	1,880	15.9	4.4	12.9
Cigarmakers,	16	3,236	167	5.2	3.8	5.5
Clerks, railway,	19	1,294	12	0.9	0.4	0.6
Clerks, retail,	11	998	24	2.4	2.2	2.8
Compositors,	16	2,234	131	5.9	7.8	2.5
Conductors, railways,	6	978	24	2.5	2.3	1.5
Cooks and waiters,	6	1,100	76	6.9	3.0	7.8
Coopers,	3	264	10	3.8	3.3	4.3
Cutters (boot and shoe mfg.),	9	4,580	127	2.8	9.6	6.2
Edgemakers (boot and shoe mfg.),	5	1,543	61	4.0	3.3	7.6
Electrical workers,	17	1,037	32	3.2	4.5	10.2
Engineers (hoisting and portable),	3	89	12	13.5	6.3	8.1
Engineers (locomotive),	7	1,530	88	5.8	6.4	5.3
Engineers (stationary),	23	2,173	53	2.4	2.4	3.7
Firemen (locomotive),	8	1,865	29	1.6	1.4	2.1
Firemen (stationary),	12	1,725	22	1.3	1.8	1.4
Freight handlers and clerks,	5	1,649	73	4.4	4.7	8.2
Garment workers,	12	2,591	578	22.3	10.7	37.2
Glass and glassware employees,	3	310	80	25.8	1.4	31.8
Granite cutters,	17	2,253	850	37.7	6.9	13.9
Hod carriers and building laborers,	12	729	230	31.6	4.5	13.9
Lasters (boot and shoe mfg.),	7	2,379	117	4.9	3.2	4.5
Lathers (wood, wire, and metal),	7	360	23	6.4	11.3	45.4
Leather workers,	2	346	104	30.1	28.0	37.4
Longshoremen,	1	670	64	9.6	4.6	4.2
Loomfixers,	7	2,009	55	2.7	4.8	4.1
Machinists,	21	1,805	61	3.4	5.4	4.5
Maintenance-of-way employees,	8	1,067	41	3.8	0.3	0.0
Metal polishers, buffers, and platers,	10	430	22	5.1	1.9	3.6
Molders (iron and brass),	22	2,432	489	20.1	8.6	28.7
Mule spinners,	7	1,817	384	21.1	18.9	13.2
Municipal employees,	22	3,566	918	25.7	10.9	22.7
Operatives (cotton mfg.), n. e. s.,	8	2,788	84	3.0	7.0	7.1
Painters, decorators, and paperhangers,	49	3,533	1,096	31.0	6.8	29.5
Paper and pulp makers,	1	75	—	0.0	10.1	2.3
Pattern makers,	4	183	1	0.5	1.9	6.3
Paving cutters,	4	267	40	15.0	20.5	16.3
Photo-engravers,	3	254	15	5.9	4.8	17.7
Plumbers, gasfitters, and steamfitters,	21	1,084	71	6.5	0.8	4.5
Printing pressmen,	12	1,052	47	4.5	4.1	5.1
Quarry workers,	5	531	217	40.9	7.4	56.0
Sheet metal workers,	8	236	25	10.6	2.7	6.2
Station agents and employees,	7	1,000	21	2.1	0.7	1.1
Stereotypers and electrotypers,	4	238	2	0.8	0.8	1.1
Stitchers (boot and shoe mfg.),	10	2,873	34	1.2	1.9	2.3
Street and electric railway employees,	19	3,982	63	1.6	2.1	3.5
Tailors and dressmakers,	6	265	65	24.5	13.3	33.5
Teamsters and drivers,	21	2,443	63	2.6	1.9	8.4
Telegraphers, railroad,	4	1,007	17	1.7	0.7	1.5
Theatrical stage employees,	9	695	35	5.0	4.7	9.3
Trainmen, railroad,	20	4,125	137	3.3	2.6	2.4
Treers, dressers and packers (boot and shoe mfg.),	6	2,163	35	1.6	3.4	8.7
Weavers,	8	3,855	119	3.1	12.9	11.7
Wool sorters,	4	735	195	26.5	11.0	5.3
All other occupations,	65	8,718	669	7.7	—	—

¹ Omitted, not being strictly comparable with the percentage for the group similarly designated December 30, 1911.

TABLE V. — *Number of Members and Percentage Unemployed: By Industries.*

INDUSTRIES.	DECEMBER 30, 1911				PERCENTAGES REPORTED AS UNEMPLOYED ON —	
	NUMBER RE- PORTING		UNEMPLOYED		Septem- ber 30, 1911	Decem- ber 31, 1910
	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Percent- ages		
All Industries.	905	125,484	12,167	9.7	5.6	10.2
Building and Stone Working.	300	26,828	6,263	23.3	5.3	19.2
Building trades,	257	22,563	4,705	20.9	5.0	18.0
Stone working trades,	28	3,111	1,123	36.1	8.1	24.2
Unskilled building and street labor,	15	1,154	435	37.7	3.8	34.2
Clothing.	95	27,005	1,227	4.5	5.0	9.1
Boots and shoes,	72	23,844	547	2.3	4.5	5.0
Garments,	18	2,856	643	22.5	11.5	36.3
Hats, caps, and furs,	3	120	22	18.3	0.0	15.0
Laundry,	2	185	15	8.1	2.1	—
Food, Liquors, and Tobacco.	46	6,593	559	8.5	8.1	5.6
Food products,	13	559	30	5.4	5.3	6.3
Liquors,	16	2,648	360	13.6	10.4	5.8
Tobacco,	17	3,386	169	5.0	3.9	5.5
Leather and Rubber Goods.	4	423	130	30.7	25.9	36.7
Metals, Machinery, and Shipbuilding.	81	5,524	638	11.5	6.9	13.5
Iron and steel manufactures,	66	4,808	606	12.6	7.5	14.3
Miscellaneous metal trades,	11	525	30	5.7	3.0	7.4
Shipbuilding,	4	191	2	1.0	1.0	16.3
Printing and Allied Trades.	41	4,383	265	6.0	6.6	4.0
Printing and publishing,	30	3,509	231	6.6	7.6	3.2
Bookbinding and blankbook making,	1	220	10	4.5	2.8	4.2
Stereotyping, electrotyping, photo-engraving, etc.,	10	654	24	3.7	3.0	7.0
Public Employment.	24	3,821	918	24.0	10.2	21.4
Restaurants and Retail Trade.	38	3,862	206	5.3	3.3	4.2
Hotels and restaurants,	27	2,864	182	6.4	3.7	4.5
Retail trade,	11	998	24	2.4	2.2	3.2
Textiles.	34	11,204	837	7.5	11.9	8.6
Cotton goods,	21	8,670	584	6.7	12.6	7.7
Woolen and worsted goods,	11	1,706	211	12.4	12.2	9.5
Other textiles,	2	828	42	5.1	5.0	—
Transportation.	149	26,414	783	3.0	2.4	4.0
Railroads,	112	17,478	448	2.6	2.1	2.3
Teaming,	24	3,938	68	1.7	1.6	8.5
Navigation,	3	1,672	113	6.8	0.0	7.1
Freight handling,	6	2,319	137	5.9	4.6	6.1
Telegraphs and telephones,	4	1,007	17	1.7	0.7	1.5
Woodworking and Furniture.	13	1,982	88	4.4	3.9	10.7
Miscellaneous.	80	7,445	253	3.4	2.8	3.7
Barbering,	27	2,011	44	2.2	2.5	3.3
Glass and glassware,	3	310	80	25.8	1.4	31.8
Paper and paper goods,	1	75	—	0.0	10.1	2.3
Stationary engineers,	35	3,898	75	1.9	2.0	2.6
Theatres and music,	9	695	35	5.0	4.2	4.7
Unclassified,	5	456	19	4.2	0.8	0.8

II. Labor Supply and Demand at the State Free Employment Offices.

The condition of the labor market in Massachusetts for the quarter ending December 31, 1911, showed a decided improvement over the corresponding quarter of last year, as shown in the following table:

TABLE VI. — *Summary of Business at the Three State Free Employment Offices.*

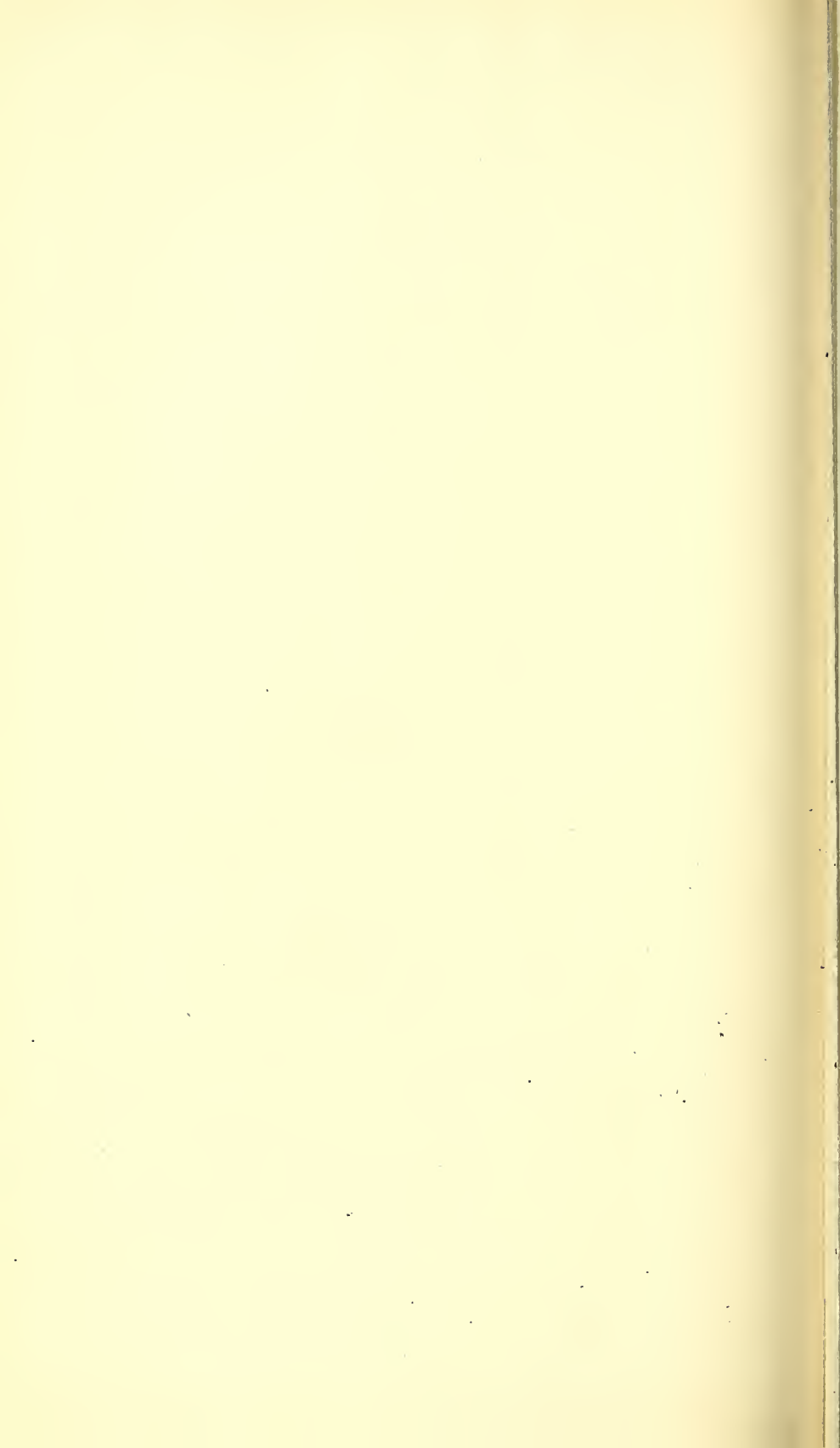
CLASSIFICATION.	QUARTER ENDING DE- CEMBER 31, 1911			QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1910	Percentages Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1911 on 1910
	Males	Fe- males	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	
BOSTON OFFICE.					
Supply.					
Applications for employment,	6,233	2,888	9,121	10,703	—14.8
Daily average,	83	39	122	141	—13.5
Demand.					
Number of applications from employers,	—	—	4,453	3,787	+17.6
Number of persons called for,	3,487	2,030	5,517	5,048	+9.3
Daily average,	46	27	73	66	+10.6
Positions Offered.					
Number,	9,257	3,959	13,216	9,222	+43.3
Daily average,	123	53	176	121	+45.5
Positions Reported Filled.					
Number,	2,481	1,575	4,056	3,439	+17.9
Daily average,	33	21	54	45	+20.0
FALL RIVER OFFICE.					
Supply.					
Applications for employment,	433	365	798	933	—14.5
Daily average,	6	5	11	12	—8.3
Demand.					
Number of applications from employers,	—	—	378	374	+1.1
Number of persons called for,	168	417	585	415	+41.0
Daily average,	2	6	8	5	+60.0
Positions Offered.					
Number,	190	299	489	572	—14.5
Daily average,	3	4	7	8	—12.5
Positions Reported Filled.					
Number,	131	198	329	282	+16.7
Daily average,	2	2	4	4	0.0
SPRINGFIELD OFFICE.					
Supply.					
Applications for employment,	1,738	658	2,396	2,327	+3.0
Daily average,	23	9	32	31	+3.2
Demand.					
Number of applications from employers,	—	—	1,040	961	+8.2
Number of persons called for,	819	471	1,290	1,192	+8.2
Daily average,	11	6	17	16	+6.3
Positions Offered.					
Number,	1,221	693	1,914	1,739	+10.1
Daily average,	16	9	25	23	+8.7
Positions Reported Filled.					
Number,	655	306	961	959	+0.2
Daily average,	9	4	13	13	0.0
ALL OFFICES.					
Supply.					
Applications for employment,	8,404	3,911	12,315	13,963	—11.8
Daily average,	112	53	165	184	—10.3
Demand.					
Number of applications from employers,	—	—	5,871	5,122	+14.6
Number of persons called for,	4,474	2,918	7,392	6,655	+11.1
Daily average,	59	39	98	87	+12.6
Positions Offered.					
Number,	10,668	4,951	15,619	11,533	+35.4
Daily average,	142	66	208	152	+36.8
Positions Reported Filled.					
Number,	3,267	2,079	5,346	4,680	+14.2
Daily average,	44	27	71	62	+14.5

THE LABOR BULLETIN.

The following is a descriptive list of all labor bulletins issued by this Bureau. Those numbers preceded by an asterisk (*) are out of print. All other numbers listed below will be forwarded to applicants upon receipt of 5 cents to cover the cost of mailing.

- *No. 1, January, 1897. Pay of City Laborers — Savings in Massachusetts.
- *No. 2, April, 1897. Strikes and Lockouts, 1887-1894 — Prison Industries in Massachusetts — The Cotton Industry — A Tramp Census.
- *No. 3, July, 1897. Hours of Labor — Model Houses — Arbitration and Conciliation — Comparative Wages and Earnings.
- *No. 4, October, 1897. Wages under Contracts for Public Work — The Baltimore and Ohio Relief Department — Accidents to Employees in Massachusetts.
- *No. 5, January, 1898. Cotton Manufacturing in Massachusetts — Home Ownership in Massachusetts.
- *No. 6, April, 1898. Wealth Accumulation Through Life Insurance — The Legislation of 1897 Relating to Hours of Labor, and to the Employment of Women and Children — Quarterly Report on Employment and Earnings.
- *No. 7, July, 1898. The Improvement of the Slums in London — The Productive Age.
- *No. 8, October, 1898. Hours of Labor in Domestic Service — The Objections to Domestic Service.
- *No. 9, January, 1899. Comparative Position of Boston Wages, 1870-1898 — German and French Progress in Weaving — The Aims of Trades Unions in England — The Maintenance of the Standard of Living.
- No. 10, April, 1899. Labor Legislation of 1898 — Trade Unionism in Massachusetts Prior to 1880 — Contracts with Workmen upon Public Work — Foreign Labor Disturbances in 1897.
- *No. 11, July, 1899. Certain Tenement Conditions in Boston.
- *No. 12, October, 1899. A Study of Charity Statistics.
- *No. 13, February, 1900. Social Conditions in Domestic Service — Employment and Unemployment in the Textile Industries — The Collateral Legacy and Succession Tax.
- No. 14, May, 1900. Free Public Employment Offices — Unemployment in the Boot and Shoe and Paper Industries — Legislation Affecting Hours of Labor, 1899.
- No. 15, August, 1900. Household Expenses — Comparative Occupation Statistics for the Cities of Fall River, New Bedford, and Taunton — Subjects Pertaining to Labor Considered in the Latest Reports of American Statistical Bureaus — Massachusetts Labor Legislation in 1900.
- *No. 16, November, 1900. Persons Employed in Massachusetts Industries — Three Leading Massachusetts Professions — Recent Immigration at the Port of Boston.
- *No. 17, February, 1901. Occupations of Residents of Boston — Unemployment in Boston Building Trades — Conjugal Condition of Women Employed in Restaurants — Comparative Earnings in Five Leading Industries — Resident Pupils in Public and Private Schools in Boston.
- *No. 18, May, 1901. Social Statistics of Workingwomen — Residential Conditions of Women and Girls Employed in Trade and Manufactures.
- *No. 19, August, 1901. The Relative Cost of Home-cooked and Purchased Food — Legislation of 1900 affecting Hours of Labor — Court Decisions Relating to Labor, 1900 — Semi-Annual Record of Strikes — The Saturday Half-holiday for City Employees — Massachusetts Labor Legislation, 1901.
- *No. 20, November, 1901. Statistics of Retail Trade — Compulsory Arbitration in New Zealand — Women in Industry — Quarterly Record of Strikes — Historical Note on the Eight-hour Movement.
- *No. 21, February, 1902. The Physically Defective Population in Massachusetts in Relation to Industry — Distribution of the Industrial Population of Massachusetts — Compulsory Arbitration in New South Wales — Quarterly Report on Strikes.
- *No. 22, May, 1902. Rates of Wages in City Employment — The Progress of Co-operation in Great Britain.
- *No. 23, August, 1902. Court Decisions Relating to Labor, 1901 — Directory of Labor Organizations in Massachusetts.
- No. 24, November, 1902. Classes Occupied in Massachusetts Manufactures — Directory of Labor Organizations in Massachusetts (Revised).
- *No. 25, February, 1903. The Chinese in Massachusetts — The Unemployed for a Year — Retired With a Competency — Dependents Upon Public or Private Charity — Strikes and Lockouts in Massachusetts for Twenty Years.
- *No. 26, May, 1903. Trade and Technical Education in Massachusetts — Laws Relating to Child Labor.
- No. 27, August, 1903. Aliens in Industry — Immigration Act of the United States — Labor Day — Labor Legislation, 1903.
- *No. 28, November, 1903. Aliens and Citizenship — Proportional Earnings and Production — Trade and Technical Education — Labor Legislation in Other States and Foreign Countries.
- No. 29, January, 1904. Eight-hour Day — Licensing of Barbers — Early Closing and Half-holiday Laws of Australia — Proprietors — Palaces for the People.
- No. 30, March, 1904. National Trades Associations — Massachusetts-born living in other States — Industrial Betterments — A Partial Religious Canvass of Boston.
- No. 31, May, 1904. City Labor in Massachusetts — Average Retail Prices.
- No. 32, July, 1904. Child Labor in the United States and Massachusetts — Net Profits of Labor and Capital — The Inheritance Tax — Absence after Pay Day — Pay Day of Navy Yard Workmen — Labor Legislation in Massachusetts, 1904.
- *No. 33, September, 1904. Labor and Education — Night Work in Textile Mills — Massachusetts Trade Union Directory, 1904.
- No. 34, December, 1904. Increases in the Cost of Production — Strikes of Cotton Mill Operatives in Fall River — Average Retail Prices — Absence after Pay Day, No. 2.
- No. 35, March, 1905. The Wage-earner and Education — Free Employment Offices — Legislation relating to Employment of Women and Children.
- No. 36, June, 1905. Census of Tramps and Vagrants, 1905 — The Loom System — Weekly Day of Rest — Wages and Hours of Labor on Public Works — The Census Enumerators of 1905 — Average Retail Prices.
- *No. 37, September, 1905. Work of the Bureau — Earnings of Cotton Mill Operatives — Old Age Pensions — Trade Union Directory of Massachusetts, 1905.
- *No. 38, December, 1905. The First Trade Census — Schools of Industrial and Mechanical Drawing — Industrial Schools of the Christian Associations — Directory of Employers' Associations — Average Retail Prices — Alien Arrivals Destined for Massachusetts.
- *No. 39, January, 1906. Massachusetts Immigrants — Alcohol in the Trades — Legislation Affecting Hours of Labor and Employment of Women and Children, 1905.
- No. 40, March, 1906. The taking of a Census — The True Basis of Political Representation — The Restriction of Immigration — Free Employment Offices — Trade Unions, United States and Foreign Countries — Wages Paid Employees in the Navy Yard and Private Establishments.

- No. 41, May, 1906. Occupations of Girl Graduates — The Distribution of Wealth — The Inheritance Tax in the United States — Five Years' Strike in Massachusetts — The Fall River Sliding Scale of Wages — Welfare Work Among the Cotton Mills of Lowell — Nationality of Lowell Cotton-mill Operatives — Average Retail Prices, April, 1904, 1905, 1906.
- No. 42, July, 1906. Non-collectible Indebtedness — Pawnbrokers' Pledges — Hours of Labor in Certain Occupations.
- No. 43, September, 1906. The Organizing of Trade Schools — Textile Schools in the United States — Maternity Aid — Stone-meal as a Fertilizer — Injunctions against Strikes and Boycotts — Trade Union Directory, 1906.
- No. 44, December, 1906. A Living Wage — Divorces in Massachusetts, 1860-1904 — Average Retail Prices — Directory of Employers' Associations.
- No. 45, January, 1907. Income and Inheritance Taxes — Railroad Pensions — Convict Labor in Massachusetts — Magazine Articles on Labor Topics, 1906.
- No. 46, February, 1907. Unemployment in Massachusetts — The Massachusetts State Free Employment Office — Insurance against Unemployment in Foreign Countries — The Metropolitan District — Labor Legislation, United States and Canada, 1906.
- No. 47, March, 1907. Boston's Tax-payers — Distributive Co-operation in New England — Industrial Education for Shoe Workers — Technical Education: England and the United States — The State Free Employment Office — Labor Legislation in Foreign Countries.
- No. 48, April, 1907. Manufactures: Massachusetts and other States, 1900-1905 — The German Workman — Business Advertising — Postal Savings Banks — The State Free Employment Office.
- *No. 49, May, 1907. Manufactures: Massachusetts and other States, 1900-1905, No. 2 — Immigrant Aliens Destined for Massachusetts, 1897-1906 — Average Retail Prices, April, 1907 — The Massachusetts State Free Employment Office.
- No. 50, June, 1907. Manufactures: Massachusetts and other States, 1850-1905, No. 3 — Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Massachusetts, 1906 — Free Employment Offices.
- No. 51, July-August, 1907. Place of Birth of Inhabitants of Massachusetts and of the City of Boston — Census of the Deaf — Wage agreements in Fall River Cotton Mills — Free Employment Offices in Foreign Countries — Municipal Pawnshops in France and Germany — Employees' Mutual Benefit Associations in Massachusetts, 1906 — Movement of Manufacturing Establishments in Massachusetts, 1906 — Factory Construction in Massachusetts, 1906 — Failures in Massachusetts, 1906.
- *No. 52, September, 1907. Editorial Review — George Edwin McNeill: A Memorial by Frank K. Foster — Standard Length of Print Cloth Cuts — Trade Union Directory, 1907.
- No. 53, October, 1907. Editorial Review — Census of Acute Diseases — Workmen's Compensation Acts.
- No. 54, November, 1907. Editorial Review — Census of Chronic Diseases — Shipbuilding in Massachusetts.
- No. 55, December, 1907. Editorial Review — Census of the Maimed, Lame, and Deformed — Retail Prices, October, 1907 — The Need of Industrial Education in the Textile Industry — Recent Foreign Labor Legislation.
- No. 56, January, 1908. Editorial Review — Conciliation in British Trade Disputes — The Immigrant Population of Massachusetts — Employers' Associations — Extracts from the Constitution of the New State of Oklahoma.
- No. 57, February, 1908. The Unemployment Situation in Massachusetts.
- No. 58, March-April, 1908. Labor Legislation in the United States, 1907 — Labor Legislation of Massachusetts, 1907 — Legal Hours of Labor in the United States — Comparative Surveys of Labor Legislation.
- *No. 59, May, 1908. Employment in the Organized Industries, April 1, 1908 — Recent Court Decisions Affecting Labor.
- No. 60, June-July, 1908. Labor Legislation in Massachusetts, 1908 — Legislative Action on Bills Relating to Labor, 1908 — The Reduction in Wages in Fall River.
- No. 61, September, 1908. Employment in the Organized Industries, June 30, 1908 — Massachusetts Trade Union Directory for 1908.
- No. 62, January, 1909. Employment in the Organized Industries, September 30, 1908 — Recent Decisions of Massachusetts Courts — Recent Foreign Labor Legislation.
- *No. 63, April, 1909. Carroll D. Wright: A Memorial by Rev. Samuel A. Elliott, D.D. — Employment in the Organized Industries, December 31, 1908 — Immigrant Aliens Destined for Massachusetts — Employers' Associations, 1909 — Labor Legislation in the United States, 1908.
- No. 64, May, 1909. Employment in the Organized Industries, March 31, 1909.
- *No. 65, July, 1909. Tuberculosis in the Industries of Massachusetts.
- No. 66, August, 1909. Employment in the Organized Industries, June 30, 1909.
- No. 67, September, 1909. Labor Laws of Massachusetts.
- No. 68, October, 1909. Directory of Labor Organizations in Massachusetts, 1909.
- *No. 69, November, 1909. Employment in the Organized Industries, September 30, 1909.
- No. 70, December, 1909. Labor Injunctions in Massachusetts.
- *No. 71, February, 1910. Employment in the Organized Industries, December 31, 1910.
- No. 72, May, 1910. Employment in the Organized Industries, March 31, 1910.
- *No. 73, June, 1910. Labor Legislation in Massachusetts, 1910. (Text of laws reprinted in No. 84.)
- *No. 74, July, 1910. Employment in the Organized Industries, June 30, 1910.
- *No. 75, August, 1910. Immigrant Aliens Destined for and Emigrant Aliens Departed from Massachusetts, 1909.
- *No. 76, September, 1910. Directory of Labor Organizations in Massachusetts, 1910.
- No. 77, October, 1910. Employment in the Organized Industries, September 30, 1910.
- No. 78, December, 1910. Litigation arising from Labor Disputes and Related Causes in the Massachusetts Courts.
- No. 79, February, 1911. Employment in the Organized Industries, December 31, 1910.
- *No. 80, April, 1911. Quarterly Report on the State of Employment, March 31, 1911.
- No. 81, May, 1911. Immigrant Aliens Destined for and Emigrant Aliens Departed from Massachusetts, 1910.
- No. 82, July, 1911. Quarterly Report on the State of Employment, June 30, 1911.
- No. 83, September, 1911. Directory of Labor Organizations in Massachusetts, 1911.
- No. 84, October, 1911. Labor Legislation in Massachusetts, 1911, with text of laws of 1910.
- No. 85, November, 1911. Quarterly Report on the State of Employment, September 30, 1911.
- No. 86, December 1, 1911. Fourth Annual Report on Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, 1910.
- No. 87, December 15, 1911. Third Annual Report on Labor Organizations, 1910.
- No. 88, January, 1912. Homesteads for Workingmen.
- No. 89, February, 1912. Quarterly Report on the State of Employment, December 30, 1911.



B. P. L. Bindery.
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